(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn any contingent plan to offset losses in production in the event of delayed and deficit monsoon;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has urged State Governments to utilize services of Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras in educating farmers of the imperative needs to adopt and use new agronomical practices, sow water stressed short duration crops to minimize the impact of drought; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture has been constantly monitoring the sowing progress of kharif crops and providing required technical advice to the States through regular video conferences/meeting and telephonic discussions. Contingency plans suitable to specific agro climatic conditions have been prepared. Under the contingency plans- replacement of main crop with alternate crops like, millets, oil seeds; pulses; planning for short duration varieties of the main crop; planning for protective irrigation by efficient use of available water; and Promoting Technical Package of Practice like direct sowing, less plant spacing, more seed rate etc. are being recommended. Extension services to farmers through ATMA program, Kissan Call Center to provide information on package of practices and special programs through All India Radio/FM stations and Doordarshan are being given to mitigate the drought effect.

(e) and (f) It has been advised to States to draw contingency plan in consultation with State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyaan Kandra's for different agro-climatic regions. Department of Agriculture Research and Education (ICAR) is providing updated contingency information through its website to all the States. Officers of State Agriculture Universities (SAU's) and Research Institution have been declared nodal officers to provide information on all aspects such as new Agronomic Practices, Water stress and short duration crops to minimize the impact of drought.

Production of foodgrain

3053. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to produce another 40 lakh metric tonnes of food;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof in Andhra Pradesh, crop-wise; and

(c) the growth achieved so far in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh areas like East and West Godavari districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'National

Food Security Mission (NFSM)' to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the end of 2011-12 and "Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)" with an outlay of Rs. 25,000 crores during Eleventh Five Year Plan for holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors in the country since 2007-08.

In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice/Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice/Wheat)" under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture are under implementation in Non-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Rice/Wheat districts in the country and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals)" under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is in operation in the Coarse Cereals growing States in the country. Besides, Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oilplam and Maize (ISOPOM) is also under implementation in major 14 Pulses growing States.

NFSM-Rice and NFSM-Pulses are implemented in Andhra Pradesh in the identified districts. The State has fixed a target of 30.00 lakh tonnes for Rice and 3.5 lakh tonnes for Pulses by the end of 2011-12.

(c) Regarding growth achieved, the production of foodgrains in major States including Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07, is given in the Statement-I indicating positive growth rates in many States (*See* below).

The increase in foodgrains production in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08 and 2008-09 over normal is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The production of foodgrains in major States including Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08 *as compared to* 2006-07

Production in '000 *tonnes*

Sl. No.	States	Production		% increase over
		2006-07	2007-08	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16229.00	19303.00	18.94
2.	Assam	3060.00	3470.00	13.40
3.	Bihar	11098.60	10864.10	-2.11
4.	Chhattisgarh	5805.0	6291.90	8.39
5.	Goa	147.40	133.60	-9.36
6.	Gujarat	6499.00	8206.00	26.27

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	14763.00	15307.80	3.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1382.20	1558.10	12.73
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1572.70	1572.10	-0.04
10.	Jharkhand	3686.80	4164.50	12.96
11.	Karnataka	9599.00	12186.00	26.95
12.	Kerala	640.50	539.70	-15.74
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13747.00	12070.50	-12.20
14.	Maharashtra	12645.10	15191.70	20.14
15.	Nagaland	436.20	473.20	8.48
16.	Orissa	7344.70	8143.30	10.87
17.	Punjab	25313.10	26815.10	5.93
18.	Rajathan	14208.80	16058.70	13.02
19.	Sikkim	100.30	111.60	11.27
20.	Tamil Nadu	8263.00	6582.30	-20.34
21.	Tripura	630.00	633.30	0.52
22.	Uttar Pradesh	41214.50	42094.80	2.14
23.	Uttarakhand	1735.00	1796.00	3.52
24.	West Bengal	15974.50	16050.20	0.47
25.	ALL INDIA:	217282.10	230775.00	6.21

Statement-II

Increase in foodgrains production in East and West Godavari districts during 2007-08 *and* 2008-09 *over normal*

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	District	Normal	Actual 2007-08	increase over normal	Actual 2008-09*	% increase over normal
1	East Godavari	13.46	15.19	12.85	15.74	16.93
2	West Godavari	14.83	16.39	10.52	19.84	33.78

*As DES 4th estimate (Provisional)